

JOHN BUNNY LOW; FEAR DEATH TODAY

Unfounded Rumor of End
Spreads At Early Hour
Through Friend.

NEW YORK, April 16.—John Bunny, whose corpulent body and facile physiognomy is known to millions of "movie fans," is very low today. His physicians fear he cannot last the day. One of his friends heard that he was dead and notified newspaper offices to this effect, but the rumor was unfounded.

John Bunny's Face Known In Every Corner of Earth Where Films are Seen

John Bunny is probably known to more different kinds of the people who inhabit the earth than any other living man.

Pictures of Bunny can be seen in every section of the earth that a motion picture projection machine can be shown and that includes some of the most out of the way corners. In America, from Hudson bay to Terra del Fuego; in Europe, from the northern reaches of Siberia to Constantinople; from Havre to Tientsin on the Russian frontier; in Africa, in Asia, Australia, and the islands of the seas—everywhere John Bunny is known and John Bunny's face provokes laughter.

It is said that Bunny considered his face his fortune, and in order to insure its fortune he had his face insured by Lloyd's for \$150,000.

Bunny is a native of New York city. He was born September 21, 1863. His father was an Englishman, a native of Penzance, and like most of his forebears, followed the sea as a calling. The Bunnys have been sailors for many generations, and there has been a John Bunny for nine generations. The present John Bunny is the first of his name to adopt any other profession than that of a sailor, and he is also the first to be short and fat, the others have been tall, raw-boned men. Bunny's mother was Irish.

He was educated in the public schools of New York city, and his first engagement on the stage came when he was twenty years old, as end man in an obscure minstrel company. He was called upon to do songs and dances as well as tell humorous stories. During the course of his stage experience which covered some thirty years he appeared with many companies and supported many stars, including such well-known people as Maud Adams, Annie Russell, Sol Smith Russell, and others. He appeared last on the stage with Annie Russell as "Bottom" in "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream," and is said to have given a remarkably artistic performance.

While with Sol Smith Russell, Bunny was under the management of Fred G. Berger, at present the manager of the Columbia Theatre in the city, and Mr. Berger speaks highly of him personally and as an actor. He was with Mr. Berger's company several years.

He joined the Vitagraph Company, he likes to tell, at a salary of \$40 per week in 1910, and in three years his weekly stipend had mounted to more than \$1,000. Last fall he decided to return to the stage for a tour of the country, and organized his own company for the purpose. The Bunny company opened the season at the National Theatre in this city, and gave a performance that attracted much attention. Since leaving Washington he traveled throughout the country, and the comedian was called upon to work very hard, indeed—much harder than he had worked for years.

Bunny was married in January, 1902, to Miss Clara Scullen, of New York, and has two sons, John and George. During his career as a motion picture actor, Bunny appeared in more than 150 pictures which were circulated through the world. On his return to New York the other day from his tour, he signed a contract to appear at several of the summer resorts during the summer, and announced then that he would not go back to pictures for some little time. It was while making arrangements for his summer season that Bunny became ill.

More Baseball Teams, Fewer Churches Urged

NEW HAVEN, April 16.—In an address urging a rural survey, with the idea of weeding out the struggling country churches, Prof. William B. Bailey, of Yale, told the convocation of clergy men in session here that Connecticut is overchurched. He said that too many houses of worship were started from spite and that more community churches and not so many sectarian churches were needed.

He advocated more ball teams and places where dances and plays could be given under proper supervision. Prof. Bailey is one of the best known sociologists in the country, and has made a study of the rural church problem, which he declares is getting to be a serious one in Connecticut.

Yale His Heir.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16.—The will of Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury provides that the income of the estate of about \$200,000 be paid to Mrs. Lounsbury during her life, and on her death to Walter W. Lounsbury, son of her deceased wife. In case of his death without children the whole estate goes to Yale University.

To Probe Coal Cost.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—At a conference of the members of the Republican platform committee, Governor Brumbaugh, the presiding officers of the legislature, the chairman of the finance committee, and other leaders, it was decided to probe the charges that anthracite coal companies and dealers have been charging the consumers extortionate prices.

Leave To Be Mothers.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Eighteen public school teachers who expect to become mothers have obtained two weeks' leave of absence from the board of education. Fifteen of them are serving in elementary schools, one in a high school and two are special teachers.

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Keep The
Complexion Beautiful
Soft and velvety. Money back if not
entirely pleased. Nadine is pure and
harmless. Adheres until washed off.
Prevents sunburn and retards dis-
colorations. A million delighted users
prove its value.
Tints: Flesh, Pink, Brunette, White.
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NORMA PHILLIPS.
The young Maryland girl, who plays the principal part in the "Runaway June," serial by George Randolph Chester, to be seen at the Olympic tomorrow.

Subjects Banned in Social Discussion Usually Have No Place in Film

The criticism to which the great Griffith film, "The Birth of a Nation," has been subjected in New York and elsewhere—despite the fact that it is financially a success at \$2 theater prices—raises a most interesting question with regard to the motion picture industry. Why is it necessary for producers to utilize such controversial themes for their plays?

The people of Washington and other Southern sections of the country cannot appreciate the comment that has been caused by "The Birth of a Nation." We know it is a dramatization of Thomas Dixon's "Clansmen"—at least the latter part of it is. We know that it deals in a very dramatic way with the period that made such books as the "Clansmen" possible—but we cannot get the point of view of the people who live in a section of the country that was not touched by the disasters that are pictured because to many of us those disasters were most real and appalling. Appreciation and commendation of the story of the Griffith-Dixon is therefore confined to one section of the country. In other sections they fall absolutely to grasp it. And they criticize it with perfect honesty and justice.

Therefore, in view of the fact that motion pictures are made to be exhibited in all sections of the country, as motion picture producers depend upon the nation as a whole for support, doesn't it seem to be the wisest sort of policy to steer away from any subject that is controversial and confine bids for popularity to those mediums most likely to satisfy all types and classes?

There is no industry that we know of that has a broader field in which to work than the motion picture industry. There are so many thousands of stories that have been written which could be turned into motion picture plays. There are so many more thousands of stories yet unwritten that could be made into picture plays. There are so many themes that would not make stories at all but would make good plays and there are so many subjects that have neither story or dramatic value which, nevertheless, could be prepared for the screen.

There is no medium for the discussion of great public questions that seems to us to be so free from possibilities as the motion picture. For years there has been constant discussion of the tenement house problem, the housing conditions generally, the matter of personal hygiene, the hygiene of the home and the neighborhood, the pure milk and pure food questions, the matters of cruelty to children and to animals, the political questions that come up from time to time and revolve about what is good government.

All of these can be treated on the screen in picture plays that tell a story with a conspicuous moral dealing with the subject discussed, or by simply giving practical examples of actual conditions that are to be corrected with pictures of places where these conditions have been corrected, thus showing the difference.

There is no book in the world that is so widely read and so little appreciated as the Bible. Some one has

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Vacuum Cleaners

They get the dirt
that can't be reached
by any other means.

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PHOTOPLAYS AND PHOTOPLAYERS

By GARDNER MACK.

TODAY'S BEST FILMS

By GARDNER MACK.

Herbert Rawlinson, Anna Little, and Frank Worthington in "The Black Box," 8th installment (Universal), the Dixie, Eighth and A streets northwest.

Robert Edison and W. S. Hart in "On the Night Stage" (Mutual Master Picture), the Garden, 423 Ninth street.

S. Miller Kent in "The Cowboy and the Lady," from the play by Clyde Fitch (B. A. Rolfe), Crandall's, Ninth and E streets.

Betty Bellairs in "The Spanish Jade," from the novel by Maurice deWolfe (Fleiton Film Co.), the Strand, Ninth and D streets.

Mary Pickford in "Tess of the Storm Country," (Famous Players), the Casino, E street, near Seventh.

"Three Weeks," from the novel by Elinor Glyn, the Apollo, 624 H street northeast.

Low Fields in "Old Dutch" (World Film Corp.), the Regent, Eighteenth and California streets.

Tom Moore in "The Third Commandment" (Kalem), the Leader, Ninth street, between E and F.

Sidney Drew in "The Tamed Mr. Toofles" (Vitagraph), the Olympic, 1331 I street.

W. H. Haggins in "His Last Dollar," from the play by David Higgins, the Elfre, Fourteenth street, near Rhode Island avenue.

Charles Dill in "The Heart Breaker" (Universal), the Athmar, 519 Seventh street.

Carlotta Nilsson in "Leah Klehnan" (Famous Players), the Lafayette, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

Violet McMillan and Edward Brennan in "The Phantom on the Heath" (Kay-See), the Leader, Sixth street, near Massachusetts avenue northeast.

Rhea Mitchell and Walter Edwards in "The Fakir" (Dominion), the Empire, 815 H street northeast.

Harry Myers and Rosemary Theby in "Saved by a Shower" (Columbia), the Maryland, 610 Ninth street.

Note—These selections are made from programs prepared by the managers of theaters concerned. Responsibility is assumed for arbitrary changes without notice to The Times. They are based on the personality of the players and the producing company and not personal inspection, except in special cases.—G. M.

New Yorker Discovers Anti-Typhus Vaccine

NEW YORK, April 16.—Discovery of an anti-typhus vaccine by Dr. Hans Zimer, young bacteriologist, from Mt. Sinai Hospital, was announced at a gathering of members of the New York Pathological Society and visiting physicians at the academy of medicine here. Coupled with the announcement of the discovery was another to the effect that Dr. Hans Zimer, the bacteriologist who is now on his way to Serbia as a member of the Rockefeller expedition, to take up the fight against typhus, and the other members had been inoculated with the virus before their departure.

MY TIRED FEET ACHED FOR "TIZ"

Let your sore, swollen,
sweaty feet spread out
in a bath of "TIZ."



Just take your shoes off and then put those weary, shoe-crinkled, aching, aching, sore, swollen, and itchy feet of yours in a "TIZ" bath. Your toes will wriggle with joy; they'll look up at you and almost talk and then they'll take another dive in that "TIZ" bath.

When your feet feel like lumps of lead—all tired out—just try "TIZ." It's grand—it's glorious. Your feet will dance with joy; also you will find all pain gone from corns, callouses and bunions.

There's nothing like "TIZ." It's the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up your feet and cause foot torture.

Get a 25-cent box of "TIZ" at any drug or department store—don't wait. Ah! how glad your feet will be when you wear shoes a size smaller if you desire.—Adv.

A Simple Way To Remove Dandruff

There is one sure way that has never failed to remove dandruff at once, and that is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, common liquid arvon from any drug store (this is all you will need), apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find all itching and itching of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be shiny, lustrous, glossy, wavy and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.—Adv.

PHYSICIAN INSISTS THAT HE ISN'T DEAD

Also Declares That He Never Or-
dered Tombstone Or Bought
Burial Plot.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Dr. Leon Louria is not dead. Nor has he ordered a tombstone or bought a cemetery plot. The doctor says so himself.

Rumor persists that a paralytic stroke had been fatal to him and that he is now in the hands of an undertaker.

All yesterday Dr. Louria was busy answering the telephone, which sympathetic friends have been using to convey their condolences to the family. On the street he shook many by his perfectly healthy appearance.

So exasperated and exhausted did the doctor finally become that he asked the papers to deny the death rumor.

"I can't understand this situation," said the doctor to a reporter last night. "I was feeling poorly several weeks ago and went to Atlantic City. When I re-

General Strike Urged For Munition Workers

NEW YORK, April 16.—A general strike of munition makers, urged at a big mass meeting at Cooper Union today, was the subject of considerable discussion in labor circles.

The meeting adopted a resolution favoring the authorization of a committee of three to visit labor centers of the belligerents to confer on methods of ending the war.

Senator La Follette failed to speak. Meyer London, socialist congressman, was the principal speaker. Charges of pro-German sympathy were denied.

BEATS TEACHER FOR HITTING SMALL SON

Irate Mother Blacks Eye of Pedagogue Who Is No Longer Retained In School.

PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y., April 16.—Miss Susan S. Washburn is no longer a teacher in the public schools here. Charges were preferred against her several weeks ago by Mrs. George Wheeler that her seven-year-old son had been struck and choked by the teacher.

When Principal S. E. Longwell summoned Miss Washburn, Mrs. Wheeler alleges, the abuse of her son was repeated, whereupon Mrs. Wheeler "hit" her twice and blacked her eye, as she afterward said.

The Port Jefferson board of education acted in Miss Washburn's case Monday. This did not become known until Constable Walker appeared at the school. He said he had been sent to see that Miss Washburn's departure was not attended by any excitement.

Special Values in Men's Suits

Demonstrating in a Very Practical Way the Superiority of Saks Clothes and the Advantages You Enjoy in Price and Satisfaction Through Our Splendid Facilities

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It's easy enough to quote prices. Fifteen Dollars isn't an oddity. But when you review the enormous assortment we place before you for selection—at \$15—when you begin to make comparisons and find that we are using the precise, same grades of fabrics that are usually used in \$20 and \$25—at \$15—and when you take into account the character of workmanship, the distinctiveness of our models, the ease and grace with which they fit—then our \$15 grade looms up as the biggest value in America.

Truly it is. We don't deny we have exercised our advantages to the limit to make it a wonderful grade. But how and why matters little beside the fact that it is.

Young Men, who demand extreme effects, Conservative Men, who want quieter styles, but want character in them—Men who think they are hard to fit—Men who feel they are hard to please—find what they want—exactly to their notion, numbered among the fully forty styles assembled here in this one great, big grade.

We can promise you satisfaction because we know your possibilities well.

The Tartan Plaids, the Glen Urquhart Plaids, the Shepherd Plaids, the Pencil Stripes, the Oxford Mixtures, and the Plain colors are plentiful—in English cut and Conservative cut—and in YOUR size, whatever that may be.

Giving the Boys Exceptional Value

We are consistent in our Boys' Shop—are therefore insistent that those who make the youngsters' garments for us must do for them what we do for the men. This standard has won a great reputation for our Boys' Clothes. Some marked examples of their special values are grouped for tomorrow's choosing.

Gray and Brown Bulgarian Norfolk Suits—with each Suit are TWO PAIRS of Knickerbocker pants. They are cut full to give the boy a chance to grow. They are re-enforced at every point of strain; they are smart patterns, and the most effective and popular model. In all sizes from 6 to 17 years.

All-wool Blue Serge Norfolk Suits, with TWO PAIRS of Knickerbockers; one of Serge and the other White Duck with belt; the Serge trousers are full lined. Also ten patterns of Fancy Chevrons—Bulgarian Norfoks—with one and TWO PAIRS of trousers. Re-enforced seams; silk sewed. In all sizes from 7 to 17 years.

Special at
\$2.98

Special at
\$5.00

Boys' Khaki Pants—fast color blue, or in the Government's army shade. Strongly made. All sizes. Regular 75c grade. For Saturday... 50c

Boys' Blouse Waists; in good assortment of patterns; soft collar and cuffs attached; full-cut, giving ample blousing. Sizes 6 to 15. Regular \$1 grade... 50c

Mr. Young Man—Here's Something to Interest You:

Tartan Plaids, Shepherd Checks, Glen Urquhart Plaids, Plain Blue Flannel, Gray and Brown Mixtures—cut in the real English models—with soft-roll coats, body-fitting; snug trousers; patch pockets—smartness all through—and Suits of our own excellent tailoring. In all sizes.

Regular \$18.00 Value

\$12.75

The Three Hats That Challenge the World

The shapes—both Soft and Derby—and the colors and finish are the last word in Men's Headwear. But the qualities are not measured by the price. They are regular grades, but special values nonetheless.

Saks Special . \$1.50
Saks Stanhope \$2.00
Saks Karlton . \$3.00

Proper Hats for the Youngsters

Children's Milan Straw Hats, in Jack Horner and Middy shapes; Unbleached and Black Straws. Regular \$2.45

Children's Genuine Panama Hats, in the New shapes, with two-toned bands and fancy trimming. Regular \$3.45

Boys' Stitched Cloth Hats, in the jaunty new shapes and a big variety of Fancy Mixtures... 50c & \$1.00

Pennsylvania Avenue **Saks & Company** Seventh Street